

But it is said that if he is not an abolitionist, that the abolitionists support him. It is not true. As far as I know, there is but one abolition paper in the Union that is not opposed to him: and that is not more than neutral.

But to put this charge forever at rest, the abolitionists, at a late Convention, have determined to support neither of the candidates; and have started candidates of their own.

In the Cheviot speech, Gen. Harrison advises the opinion, that on the application of the slave States, Congress may appropriate the public lands to the purpose of emancipation. In this I know he is in error—but it is an error into which Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison have fallen; and a most harmless error. No such appropriation will ever be made by the slave States; and if it should, there is no great danger in those States being aided with money on their own application.

I do not know Gen. Harrison personally; I only know him through the history of the country. If that history be true, it is assured to deny him high qualities and talents. It is too late in the day to deny military talents to a man who, to say nothing of any other thing, has received an unanimous vote of thanks from Congress, the approbation of Madison, and of the time-honored Shelby, who served in the same campaigns with him. I have been very much struck with one thing in the life of Gen. Harrison. He entered the service of the country when but a boy, with a large hereditary fortune. He had opportunities of enriching himself to millions whilst Governor of the northwestern Territory—but he came out of that service, and all of his high trusts, a poor man; and he is neither vicious nor a spendthrift. It was regarded amongst the Romans, the highest compliment to one who had been invested with important trusts, to be able to say, that he died so poor as to be buried at the public expense. Never did any man better deserve such a tribute.

For these reasons, I do not hesitate to express to you my opinion, that the interests of the country will be promoted by the election of General Harrison. If, however, he should be elected, and his administration should be such as my own judgment may not approve, I shall place myself in no position where I cannot oppose that administration. Of one thing I feel very sure, that no change can be for the worse.

Most gratefully and truly,
Your humble servant,
WADDY THOMPSON, Jr.
April 18th, 1840.

AN INCIDENT AT THE BATTLE OF THE THAMES.

[As related by an old Soldier.]

At the battle of the Thames a laughable incident occurred, which is thus related by one who was in the engagement.

The British General had formed his men in open order, with their cannon pointing down the road by which the Americans were advancing. Gen. Harrison immediately took advantage of this, and ordered Col. Johnson's mounted regiment to charge at speed by heads of companies (so as to expose the least possible front), pass through the open intervals, and form in the rear of the British forces. This movement was brilliantly executed by the battalion under the command of Lieut. Col. James Johnson, his brother, Col. R. M. Johnson, at the same time charging the Indians with the other battalions.

It happened that in one of the companies under James Johnson's command, there was a huge, long-legged, brawny fellow named Lamb; he weighed about 240 lbs., was a brave man, and as good humored as big;—he was proverbially aro. Lamb had broken down his Kentucky horse by his great weight, and was mounted, instead, upon a short, stout, wild Canadian pony; from whose sides his long limbs depended almost to the ground, while his bulky frame rose high above the beast—looking not unlike an overgrown school boy astride of a rough sheep.

When the charge was made, Lamb's pony took fright, and broke into a strain.—Lamb pulled, until the bit broke in the animal's mouth, and all command of him was lost. The little pony stretched himself to the work, dashed off the ranks, soon outstripped all his file leaders, and pushed on in advance of the company. Lamb was no longer master of his horse or himself, and he was in a quandary. If he rolled off, he would be trampled to death by his own friends—if the horse rushed upon the British lines with him, so far ahead of the rest, he must be killed. Either way death seemed inevitable: and, to use his own expression, he thought "he'd just say something they could tell his friends in Kentucky, when they went home."

He stuck both heels into the pony's flanks, and urged him to his utmost speed. On they drove, some 50 yards in front of the leading file, Lamb's gigantic person swaying from side to side, and his legs swinging in a most portentous fashion—the little Canadian "pulling foot" all he knew how, his tail straight, his nostrils distended, his ears pinned back, and his shiny eyes flashing from under his shaggy foretop, with all the spite and spleen of a born devil. Just as he got within a stride or two of the British, Lamb flourished his rifle, and roared out in a voice of thunder—"Clear the way, G-d d m you! for I'm a coming!"

To his surprise, the line opened right and left, and he passed through unobscured. So great was their astonishment at the strange apparition of such a rider, and such a horse, moving upon them with such furious velocity, that they opened mechanically at his word of command, and let him pass. So soon as he gained the rear of their position Lamb rolled off on the grass, and offered his pony to go his own road. A few minutes more, and he was with this comrades, securing the prisoners.

Rich Laurels for the Veteran Soldier.—The New Orleans Sun states, that Mrs. Gamble, the wife of General Gamble, has recovered property worth several millions of dollars, in a suit at law which she has been prosecuting for years, as one of the heirs of the late Daniel Clarke, in the United States Court for the District of Louisiana.—*Hamburg Journal.*

From the Capital Washington. NAILED TO THE COUNTER ONCE MORE.

The following letter from Hon. Henry Clay to Hamilton C. Jones, Esq., of this vicinity, will explain itself:—

Washington, May 12, 1840.
DEAR SIR: I received your favor stating that Mr. Charles Fisher, the member of Congress from your district, in a public address which he made to some of his constituents, asserted that I had opposed the appointment of General Harrison, as Minister to Colombia, because of his utter incapacity for the appointment; and inquiring of me as to the truth of the assertion.

I have no hesitation in saying that there is no foundation whatever for the assertion. The appointment of General Harrison, as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the Republic of Colombia, had my entire concurrence; and, besides the usual credentials, I entrusted to his care a private letter to General Bolivar, the President of that Republic.

I know not on what authority Mr. Fisher has undertaken to make the assertion attributed to him; certainly none from me; and yet he has enjoyed abundant opportunities, during the present session of Congress, to ascertain from me personally whether the above assertion was true or not. But never have I had, at any time, any conversation whatever with him, in respect to Gen. Harrison's mission.

You are at liberty to show this letter to Mr. Fisher himself, or to make any use of it you please. I am, respectfully, your obt. servt.
H. CLAY.

I considered that a similar attempt to misrepresent and disparage the qualifications of General Harrison, by an assertion that Mr. Webster had said he was the 'pity of his friends, and the scorn of his foes,' which assertion was so widely circulated by the Administration prints, that Mr. Webster, thought it incumbent to give it a public and explicit contradiction. This he did in a letter dated 28th of March, 1840, addressed to the 'Editors of the Telegraph and Intelligencer,' published at Harrisburg, Pa. Here is another assertion of the same character, not coming from an obscure and irresponsible source, but got up and proclaimed as far as present facts appear, by a member of Congress, and one, too, who was elected under the supposition that he was a Whig. The most charitable construction that can be put upon this affair is that Mr. Fisher heard this from some one else. But will this avail him? It appears to us that Mr. Clay's letter cuts him off from all apology and excuse for this statement: He says Mr. Fisher "enjoyed abundant opportunities during the present session of Congress, to ascertain from me personally whether the above statement was true or not." If he had wished to inform his constituents correctly, why did he not call on Mr. Clay and know the truth? Why take upon himself to endorse and circulate a groundless and injurious charge without any attempt to ascertain the truth? When men of standing and character so far depart from the line of moral rectitude, what may not be expected from the subordinates of the party?

Mr. Fisher in his political address made many other assertions concerning General Harrison, as to his age—habits—principles and acquirements, which were greatly calculated to effect his standing with his fellow citizens, much of which rested on his bare assertion, and which, without sanction would not be noticed by any Whig press because they have been not refuted again and again. Such was the assertion that "he proposed a bill to give all the boys of the country a military education." Such the charge that he behaved badly at Tippecanoe and the Thames. Went for selling white men for debt, &c. &c. But after the exposure of this great and fatal inaccuracy, it can scarcely be expected the People of Rowan will pay much attention to any thing that rests upon this foundation alone.

N. B. The original letter from Mr. Clay to Mr. Jones is in our possession, open to the inspection of any one who chooses to examine it.

"Women" and "Ladies."—Time was, when, in good old Scripture parlance the word woman was regarded as an honorable appellation of adult females. But this term was too republican for our republican community—for all such were "women," and the term implied no distinction between the nobility and the common herd. And so those who wore the greatest amount of silks and satins, flitted the most gracefully about town and in fashionable parties, and did no work, most take a higher and more honorable name, and be called ladies. But in this country, honorable names, like fashionable dresses, are coveted by all parties; and soon it came to pass that we had no "women" in the land. From the stuccoed and ornamented parlor, to the kitchen of the log cabin, all became ladies. As the intention of those designations have thus been defeated, we motion that henceforth none be allowed the name of Ladies but good housewives—those who are real helpmates in the family, and can, if in health, earn their own living.—These are the true nobility of the female sex, and should be considered ladies. Your mere walking bundles of silk, and piano-forte players, who would think themselves degraded at work in a kitchen, should have no higher term to designate them than "women."—*Maine Cultivator.*

An Incident.—At a recent grand parade of the office-holders at Hagerstown, the following ludicrous incident occurred as related in the Torch-Light: "One of the Marshals of the day, at the close of the procession, as we have been informed, addressed the committee of arrangements thus:—
"Gentlemen of the committee, I thank you for the marked attention you have paid me. You presented me with a sash—I put it on. You gave me a badge of office—I took it. You offered me a splendid gray horse for the day—I mounted him. I have marched with you. I have assisted you through the day. I have voted and I have acted and fought with you for the last twelve years. I can go with you no longer. I wish to quit your party in peace. I return your sash, your badge, your horse; and again thank you for the distinction you have conferred upon me.—But, gentlemen, I'll be d-d if I don't vote for Harrison. I am just on my way to join the Tippecanoe Club."

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THE ARABIAN CONVERTS BULLY.

The arrival in our harbor, some days ago, of the first Arabian man-of-war that ever crossed the Atlantic is an occurrence of much interest. The Sulist was built at Bombay, of rock wood, and is a handsomely modelled and well equipped ship.—Her officers and crew are all Arabians, and, in their oriental costume of turbans, loose robes, and long beards, present a strange appearance on a ship's deck. She is commanded by a captain of the Sultan's navy, whose bearing has all the dignity and grace so characteristic of the upper classes of the Arabians. The Sultan of Muscat, to whom she belongs has sent her out on a commercial expedition, (under a treaty effected with the Government in 1835,) loaded with the products of Arabia, and among them, as presents to the President, two fine Arabian horses, a box of pearls, a sabre, &c.

There has probably been no instance of more prompt and unlimited national hospitality than was manifested by the Sultan to one of our ships at the time of the ratification of this treaty. The United States ship Peacock, having the treaty, duly signed, on board, in the month of September, 1835, on her voyage to Muscat, ran on a coral reef in the night, on the coast of Arabia Felix, at a distance of about a mile from the shore, and, as the tide fell, settled on her side, so that not one of her guns could be brought to bear. Her situation was of course very critical, and her boats had abundant occupation in repelling the Arab daws, by which she was soon approached. After twenty-four hours of fruitless attempt to get her off, Capt. Kennedy determined, as a last resort, to despatch an officer in one of the ship's boats to the Sultan of Muscat, on the Persian Gulf, a distance of some 200 miles across the Arabian Sea, to carry the treaty, and, if possible, to procure assistance.

After a most perilous voyage of five days and nights, in which this little open boat, with eight men (including Mr. Taylor, who commanded her, and Mr. Roberts, the United States agent, who negotiated the treaty,) narrowly escaped destruction from the Arabs, who pursued her, and afterwards from the rough weather, in which she was with the greatest difficulty kept afloat, she reached Muscat in safety. At one time, when a large dawe, manned by about thirty Arabs, was gaining on the boat, the crew of which had prepared for her a warm reception, with their little armament of muskets—the officers, to test the pluck of his men, said, "Boys, if that fellow comes up with us, what shall we do?" "Go, to Muscat in the prize, sir!" was the reply. These were, of course, the right sort of men for such an expedition.

On their arrival at Muscat, they were treated by the Sultan with every possible hospitality. When he heard of their arrival, and before he had seen them, he was just going off on a visit of state to an English man-of-war, but immediately sent word to the commander that he should forego his visit, as he had just learned that a ship of his allies, the United States, was wrecked on his coast, and he should do nothing until he had taken every measure for her relief. He immediately placed the Sultani, with a full complement of officers and men, under the command of Mr. T. to proceed to the relief of the Peacock, and tendered the use of any ship in his navy (in case the Peacock should not be saved) to return to the United States with her officers and crew, or to complete her cruise, as Capt. Kennedy might elect. The Governor of Zor, a town some eighty or ninety miles distant from Muscat, toward where the Peacock lay, who was at the time in Muscat, was despatched to that place, with orders to send every vessel bearing the Arab flag to the relief of the Peacock; and a Bedouin chief was sent, with his camels, across the desert, with a message from the Sultan to the Sheikh of the tribe occupying the coast on which the Peacock was wrecked, that he would hold the tribe and every member of it accountable for any injury to the Peacock or her crew.

The Sultani fell in with the Peacock at sea. She had lain on the reef for fifty-six hours, and was not floated until she had lost several of her anchors and thrown overboard eleven of her guns. After visiting Muscat, where they were all treated with a degree of courtesy and hospitality rarely met with in Christian countries, the Peacock proceeded to Bombay to refit, and purchased from the East India Company a battery in place of the guns thrown overboard on the coral reef. After lying at Bombay about a month, and as the Peacock was on the eve of sailing on her cruise, a ship was seen entering the harbor, bearing the Arab flag. It proved to be the Sultan's ship with the Peacock's guns, which had been thrown over, and which the Sultan had caused to be raised, and sent his vessel with them to overhaul and restore them to the Peacock—a distance of a thousand miles from the place where they had been lost.

For all this labor and expense, which it is believed has not to this day met either requital or acknowledgment from this Government, the Sultan would receive no compensation. Such conduct as this certainly justifies the statement of our officers who have seen him, that the Sultan is a gentle man, in the largest and strictest sense of the term, and affords an example well worthy imitation by other powers professing greater civilization than the sons of Ishmael.

Under these circumstances, it is hoped that every facility will be given by our Government to the first commercial enterprise of the Sultan with the new world, that the Sultan and her officers may be greeted with civilities approaching in some little degree to those (of which she has been an instrument) extended by the hospitable Arabs to our own people.

Although the gentlemen of the War Department, might be measurably excused, for using ice; they can have but little to say for the "Wonders of Heaven," as yet.—On the 9th page, of Doc. No. 28, we find the following charge against the people, for the benefit of Major General commanding in Chief of the U. S.

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Another Calamity.

Grandy, in a speech delivered before the late Convention of Federalists, mentioned among other things, as reported in the Globe:—
Mr. Burke, the Postmaster at Cincinnati, is here, and I intend, before we leave this place, to ask him to state whether this committee does not regularly attend their candidate to the post office, when he goes for letters, to see that he gets none that are not such as they are willing should be received. It is true that there are many ways in which letters are sent to the old gentleman; and his Whig advisers may wish to save him the mortification of reading them, or they may wish to save postage, which is always refunded on returning such letters to the post office. But they open all his letters for him, and where there is nothing to be said in reply, they answer them; though when there is, they will not answer at all. Now, this is the way in which they want to make a President of the United States."

General Duff Green has addressed a letter to the Rev. Mr. Barker, the Post Master at Cincinnati, to ascertain what truth there is in this statement of the Hon. Felix. Mr. Barker has replied that Mr. Grandy "had no authority to refer to him—that he did wrong in doing so, and that he must correct his statement." That so far from the Cincinnati Committee attending General Harrison to the Post Office, and opening his letters, before they are permitted to pass into his hands—General Harrison receives his letters as other gentlemen do; sometimes himself, and sometimes by a servant; and that so far from his being attended by a Committee, as Mr. Grandy asserts, he knows nothing of any such committee, except what he has seen in the papers, and that they have never, in a single instance, attended him to the post office, as Mr. Grandy represents."

So the Hon. Felix is contradicted by his own witness.—*Richmond Whig.*

THE BLUE BOOK.

This book is printed under the direction of the Secretary of State, and is intended by Congress to afford correct official information to the public; but Mr. Bond, from Ohio, in his late able speech in Congress on the Treasury-note bill, said, he feared it could be as little relied on as the official documents from the Treasury Department. On matters on which it treats for two years past. In the item of Printing for Congress, from October 1837, to October 1839, the whole amount paid to the Editors of the Globe, as Printers to the Senate, is stated to be \$19,591. This is a gross error; for, on referring to Document No. 17 of the House of Representatives, at the present session, it appears that \$51,823 was paid for the Printing of the Senate in 1838, and, for one year, is more than double the sum above stated for two years. As large a sum was probably paid for the other year. In this Blue Book, may be seen the numerous large sums paid by Mr. Amos Kendall, the Postmaster General to the various newspapers published throughout the U. S. States, who are daily advocating the cause of the Administration, by causing the vilest calumny and abuse upon every one who happens to question any of the measures of the Administration. Many instances might be designated; but one only will be mentioned in the State of Ohio. The Blue Book exhibits different sums of money paid by Mr. Kendall in the course of the two years, ending in October last; to *McClary & Brothers*, amounting to \$9,840. These persons publish a paper called "The Ohio Statesman," the leading Administration Journal of the State, in which, says Mr. Bond, I will venture to assert, there is generally contained as much vile calumny and personal abuse of the opponents of the Administration, as can be printed on the dirty sheet which they issue. How it happens that Mr. Kendall has so much work for Printers at the Seat of Government in Ohio, I know not.—*Register.*

Signs.—Three of the candidates on the Loco Foco electoral ticket of Tennessee have declined: one because he had "no documents" to defend the enormities of the Administration—another, the notorious Gov. Carroll, (the defamer of Gen. Harrison) on the ground that he had no time to electioneer—and we hear that a third, J. E. Thomas, in the Maury and Bedford District, has also backed out—cause not stated. It will be readily understood, when it is known that Whig candidates are traversing the State, haranguing the Loco Focos at every town and village, and carrying on so hot a war, that the Loco Focos are glad of an excuse to get out of the range of their fire. It is also rumored that another—being the fourth—will also abandon his post! Really, at this rate, the Whigs, when the day of contest comes, will walk over the course without an opponent. We hardly expected things to come to this pass, and it may be policy in the Whigs to draw off their forces for a time, to induce the Loco Focos to take the field. We want to see a vigorous contest, which is always necessary to a glorious victory.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

Virginia is redeemed!—Last as it is, we are not yet fully informed of the exact result of the Virginia Elections, but we know enough to assure us that that State has cast off, and forever, the shackles of Van Burenism.

The Whigs of Virginia are sick of party government, of low trickery, of servility for spoils, and neglect of the true interests of the people; and they denounce and renounce the degrading rule of those who introduced this abominable state of things.—The Whig majority in the Legislature will be from five to ten, while the popular majority against the Administration is to be estimated by thousands. What think you of this, North Carolina? Are you to be out done by your northern sister in the patriotic effort of national redemption? We hope not, we think not; and if you remember old "Mecklenburg" in the spirit that animated your sons in the darkest day of our country's dawn, we know that you will not be behind Virginia at the rescue. On then, in the name of liberty on! You have every thing to cheer you on.—*Northern Spectator.*

Honesty.—The more honesty a man has, the less he effects the air of a Saint; the affectation of sanctity is a blotch on the face of piety.—*Lavater.*

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THE LATE RAIN.

On the night of the 7th inst., the heaviest rain that has ever been known, fell in this country. It did not continue to fall more than two hours. But such was the violence and rapidity with which it came, that in a few hours, almost a solid sheet of water covered the face of the earth.

The damage done is immense. The fences around large plantations have been swept off entirely. Crops of corn and stacks of fodder have been borne off on the rapid current of the streams. Mills and mill dams have been destroyed in every direction.—The growing crops of wheat, oats and cotton, have, in many places, been utterly ruined.

This rain is a terrible calamity to the citizens of this country. Its traces will not be obliterated for years to come; its damage is, perhaps, irreparable.—*Watch Tower, Talladega, (Ala.)*

Mr. Price.

The New York Evening Express of Friday, says:—
"Few men could land on our shores of greater notoriety. Since his departure there is not a press in this country, that he has not mentioned his name in a variety of ways. It was declared by many that he would never return. Yesterday, however, he landed at White Hall, with his wife and back of little ones. He never looked better, or appeared in finer spirits. He has returned to meet his accusers face to face, and invite the most rigid scrutiny. He declares he does not owe the Government a penny."

Way to make Farmers.—We infer from an article in the Albany Journal, that the old Ragnery, since their expulsion from trusts they abused, have not about to become good citizens, and have turned their attention to the cultivation of the soil. They have long been unprofitable members of society—living upon the labor of others—it is time that they, in turn, should live by the sweat of their brow, and let others live.

The fourth of next March the People of the United States will follow the good example of the people of New York, and turn out another set of farmers from Washington. If these are as successful in tilling the earth as they have been in robbing the Treasury, a vast accession will be made to the productive labor of the country. Van is said to have had skill in his heyday in rearing cabbage and cheese; Kendall in raising cattle and milking cows; and Blair has a decided genius for the poultry yard.—*Richmond Whig.*

Fall of Rents.—The New York Herald states that a Baron, formerly occupied by Bailey, Kessler & Remsen, in that City, and which for the last 10 years has rented for \$10,000 per annum, now rents for \$1,000 per annum! This is a tremendous fall indeed!

The Picayune states that a witness in court being asked whether a man or a tree was drunk or not, replied that "he never would say a man was drunk for certain, except he saw him try to light his pipe in the river."



This image shows a vertical strip of a document page. The left side is a dark, textured binding edge, and the right side is a lighter, speckled paper surface. The page is mostly blank, with some faint, illegible markings and a small dark mark near the top.

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

From the Correspondence of the Nat. Register.

MAY 14.

Yesterday, on the opening of the business of the House, Mr. Henry, of Pennsylvania, presented a memorial from a large number of citizens of Beaver County, Pa. praying for an increase of the tariff, so as to give an ample protection to all kinds of goods manufactured in the United States, accompanied with the proceedings of a public meeting, which were referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

The Report of the Committee on Public Printing was then taken up. The report and resolutions were read; when Mr. Evans moved to strike out all the resolutions and insert others reported by a minority of the Committee.

Mr. Evans explained the Report of the minority. He said it confined itself to the present Congress, as the directions of the House went no further. The report of the majority was in favor of a general reduction of 15 per cent. from the standard fixed in 1819, and the minority proposed a reduction of 25 per cent. Mr. E. concluded his remarks by stating, as his opinion, that by an establishment of a Government Printing-Office, the work might be better done for a much less price.

Mr. Black, the Chairman of the Committee, adverted to the incapacity of men not professionally acquainted with printing to form a correct judgment on the details of a question of this kind. He referred to the testimony heretofore taken on the subject, given by parties who had heretofore executed the business, and on whose evidence the majority of the Committee principally relied. He spoke of the large capital expended in the purchase of materials necessary for carrying on the Congress printing, the loss from dead capital, the extra number of workmen required, and the risk and uncertainty of retaining the business for any length of time. Mr. E. admitted the present reduction in the price of paper, and the expenditure now obtained by Steam machinery in the execution of the press-work; but he also knew this was probably counterbalanced by the expense of the improved machinery and the expenditure of capital in its introduction. When gentlemen spoke of the heavy expense of the public printing, they ought to recollect that this was produced principally by themselves from the large extra number constantly ordered by the House, and not from the rate of the price of printing, which remains the same as it has been for twenty years past.

The debate was continued until there was not a quorum of members present. A motion was made that the House take a recess, but was not carried. An unsuccessful motion was also made to adjourn. Then a call of the House was ordered, and proceeded with until a majority of the members appeared. The debate was then continued until half past seven o'clock, without coming to any decision, when an adjournment took place.

In the Senate, Mr. Norvell, from the Committee on Public Lands to whom had been referred the bill to cede the Public Lands to the States in which they lie, made a favorable report thereon, 20,000 copies of which were ordered to be printed.

A Resolution, altering the hour of meeting of the Senate, from 12 to 11 o'clock, was agreed to.

The bill for establishing a uniform system of Bankruptcy, was again discussed. Messrs. Crittenden, Wall, and Webster, spoke upon it, until the Senate entered on Executive business.

MAY 15.

When the House adjourned on Wednesday evening, the pending question was on an amendment moved by Mr. Petriken to reduce the prices of the public printing ten per cent., on which Mr. P. had moved the previous question. A call of the House had been ordered, and some progress made upon it. Mr. Briggs now moved that all further proceedings on the call be suspended, which was agreed to.

The Speaker then stated, that the first business before the House, was the question of privilege, being the Report of a Committee on the facts of the case between Messrs. Garland and Bynum.

Mr. Underwood, the Chairman of the Committee, hoped some action would be taken on this report, or that the House would postpone the consideration indefinitely. He had drawn up a series of Resolutions, which he would read to the Clerk's table to be read for information, with a view to present some definite proposition on which the House might act. These Resolutions had not received the sanction of the Committee, but were his own. They went to define what shall constitute disorderly conduct, and in what manner the House shall proceed against offenders in future, and proposing the adoption of an additional joint rule.

This proposition led to a long, irregular debate on a variety of motions and questions of order, and on the best mode of proceeding in relation to the offence which all allowed had been committed. Mr. Underwood's Resolution was not acted upon. A number of propositions were made, some of which were withdrawn, and others negatived. At length, Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, moved the following Resolution: Resolved, That the conduct of Rice Garland and James A. Bynum, in fighting on the floor of the House of Representatives during the session of Congress, was a gross violation of the dignity of the House, and calls upon the House to vindicate its dignity by an expulsion of the said Rice Garland and James A. Bynum.

Mr. Craig was not prepared to vote for this motion. It savoured of an *ex post facto* proceeding. He proposed, therefore, to amend it, by striking out all after the word Resolved, and inserting, "That the report be recommended to the same Committee, with instructions to report what action should be had in the case, and also what measures should be adopted to prevent like occurrences in future, and to protect the members of the House from insult and violence."

After a variety of other motions and much debate, the proposition of Mr. Craig was agreed to—100 votes to 75, and the House adjourned.

In the Senate, several Reports were made from Committees, and sundry bills of minor consideration were introduced. And the debate on the bill for establishing a uniform system of Bankruptcy, was continued until the Senate adjourned, without any question being taken.

MAY 16.

Yesterday, the unfinished business being the Report of the Committee on the Public Printing, and the pending question from Wednesday, being on a motion for the previous question on an amendment of Mr. Petriken, to an amendment of Mr. Evans.

Mr. Petriken withdrew his amendment. The question was therefore on the call for the previous question on Mr. Evans's amendment, which was, "As it appears that two officers have been made to execute the Public Printing, one at the rate of 25 per cent. and the other 20 per cent. less than the price fixed in March, 1819, this House do not deem it expedient to pay the Printer's thereof at a higher rate than the prices offered, therefore Resolved, &c. that the prices be thus reduced."

On this amendment the previous question had been moved, and being about to put, a call of the House was made; but was rejected by the yeas and nays 105 to 70.

The question was put on Mr. Evans's amendment, which carried 107 votes to 95. The question was then taken on the Resolution of the majority of the Committee (which was) that the future prices to be paid for printing be 15 per cent. lower than formerly; and carried 175 votes to 13.

Mr. R. Garland moved to commit the residue of the Report, which relates to separating the public printing from the political press; but Mr. Atherton moving to lay the remainder of the Report on the table, and the yeas and nays being on the motion, it was carried 104 votes to 89.

Mr. Jones then moved to suspend the rules to enable him to submit a motion for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, in order to take up the Independent Treasury bill. The yeas and nays being taken, they were 117 yeas to 83 nays, which not being two-thirds, the motion was not carried.

Sundry private bills were then acted upon, and the House adjourned.

MAY 18.

On the opening of business in the House on Saturday, Mr. Briggs moved for a reconsideration of the vote of Friday, providing for a reduction of 15 per cent. on the Public Printing, as fixed in 1819. He had voted for the resolution, he said, because there was no other before the House which he thought more deserving. But he afterwards discovered that the terms of the resolution were general—that it purported to change the prices of the Printing for Congress, and not for this House alone. He had strong doubts therefore whether the resolution was not a nullity, as this House could not regulate the price of Printing for Congress, that must be done by a joint resolution, with the concurrence of the President. An additional reason was, he thought, as lower offers were made by responsible Printers, that one of those offers should be accepted. After calling the previous question and the yeas and nays on the question of reconsideration, it was negatived 99 votes to 89.

On motion of Mr. Davis of Pa. a resolution was passed, providing that after Monday next, the House shall take a recess from half past 2 to 4 o'clock.

The House then proceeded to consider and act on private bills, and passed on a number of this description.

Before the House adjourned, a motion was made by Mr. Andrews to reconsider the vote for taking a daily recess; and the question was laid over till Monday.

In the Senate, on Friday, a number of petitions were presented, and several reports made. A bill to create an additional land-office in Michigan, passed its third reading, though warmly opposed by Messrs. Clay and Porter, as unnecessary, there being five already.

The bill for establishing a system of Bankruptcy was further debated, and Mr. Webster intimated his intention of speaking on the subject on Monday, to which day the Senate adjourned.

MAY 19.

After the Journal was read yesterday, Mr. Atherton moved a suspension of the rules, in order to enable him to move that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the whole on the state of the Union on the bill commonly known as the Sub-Treasury bill. Mr. Cushing objected. Mr. Lincoln asked the yeas and nays. Mr. Evans moved a call of the House. The call was proceeded with until 162 members appeared. And the question being taken on suspending the rules, the yeas were 106, nays 77 (not two-thirds.) So the rules were not suspended.

Mr. Atherton repeated his motion, for the Sub-Treasury bill to be taken up to-morrow, and at the same hour on each day until disposed of, with the same result.

When Mr. Biddle's name was called, on the first of the above motions, he put this question to the mover: "It was known that there were several important appropriation bills yet untouched, for want of which great inconvenience is alleged to be experienced. And it is apprehended by many that if a debate on the Sub-Treasury bill should spring up, it would be arrested on the pretext that the public service was prejudiced by the delay to pass the bills referred to.—Will the gentleman give an assurance that no such attempt will be made?" No answer being given, Mr. B. voted in the negative.

Mr. Monroe then moved to suspend the rules, that he might offer a Resolution proposing that the House will to-morrow go into a Committee on the several appropriation bills, and that after these bills are disposed of, then to take up the Independent Treasury bill; but the motion giving rise to debate, he withdrew it, giving notice that he would renew it to-morrow.

This day, under the rules, was set apart for the reception of Resolutions, but on motion of Mr. Petriken, the rule was suspended for the purpose of calling on the States for Petitions. The Speaker, therefore, pro-

ceeded in this call, and sundry petitions were introduced. Amongst them was one by Mr. H. H. H. of N. Jersey, praying for the distribution of the not proceeds of the value of the public lands. He moved its reference to the Committee on Public Lands, with instructions to report a bill. Mr. Petriken moved to lay the whole subject on the table, and the yeas and nays being taken, the motion was carried 69 votes to 61.

At half-past 2 o'clock the House took a recess, and met again at 4, and spent the remainder of the day in receiving and referring petitions.

In the Senate, yesterday, after the presenting of several petitions, and receiving sundry reports, the consideration of the bill for establishing a system of Bankruptcy was resumed, when Mr. Webster rose, and replied to all the objections which had been made to the original bill, and advocated its passage. He appealed to the Senators on the imperative duty and unquestioned humanity and mercy, of passing the bill, as undefined and unmixed with anything of party or politics.

The Senate then entered on Executive business.

MAY 20.

Yesterday, on motion of Mr. Cushing, the House went into a Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, on the bill to carry into effect a Convention between this Country and the Mexican Republic.

Mr. Cushing stated a few reasons why, under the direction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, he had called up this bill. The Commissioners under the Treaty are to meet in Washington, within three months after the exchange of ratifications. The exchange took place on the 17th of April.—The Mexican Commissioners are appointed, and it is time the Commissioners on our part were appointed to meet them.

On motion of Mr. L. Williams, the salary of the Commissioners was reduced from \$3500 to \$3,000. The Committee then rose, and reported the bill to the House, where, after concurring in the amendment, it was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Tillghast asked the consent of the House to move a Resolution, for going into a Committee of the whole to-morrow, on the several Appropriation bills. Objection being made, he moved a suspension of the rules, but finding an unwillingness in the House to agree to his motion, he withdrew it.

Mr. Sergeant, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill from the Senate, with an amendment, to extend the several acts now in force for the relief of insolvent debtors to the U. States. The amendment being agreed to, the bill passed its third reading.

The House proceeded to consider the unfinished business on the bill introduced by Mr. Bell, some days ago, to secure the freedom of elections. The question pending was, "Shall the bill be rejected?"

Mr. Gentry, who was entitled to the floor, proceeded to speak on the bill, and confined his Address until the hour arrived for taking a recess. And after the House re-assembled, he finished his Speech. After which, Messrs. Waterson, Banks and Brown spoke on the subject, until a motion was made to adjourn, which was carried.

In the Senate, a considerable debate took place on the bill to provide for satisfying outstanding claims to bounty lands for military services in the late War with Great Britain. The bill, was at length postponed till to-morrow.

The bill for establishing a uniform system of Bankruptcy was then taken up, and Mr. Strange delivered his sentiments upon it and enumerated the many difficulties which would attend the carrying the bill into operation. No question was taken on it.

MOFFATT'S

Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE medicines are indicated for their nature for their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and ending them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable the happy effects of MOFFATT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

THE LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description.—Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Order medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual constiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against such medicines—or medicines prepared and heretofore sold to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clear stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffatt's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Headaches and Head-ache, Restlessness, Blotches, Anxiety, Langor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Dropsy, of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scoury, Ulcers, Inevitable Sores, Scrofulous Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly the Life Medicines have been most efficiently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

MOFFATT'S MEDICAL MANUAL, designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffatt, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffatt's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—For sale by Mr. Moffatt's agents generally. These Valuable Medicines are for sale by T. J. HOLTON, Charlotte, N. C.

United States Branch Mint,
Charlotte, N. C., May 20, 1860.

PROPOSALS will be received until the 1st of July next, for furnishing the Mint with fifty cords of good WOOD—Oak and Hickory. The offer will state at how much per cord, delivered and stacked at the Mint. The contractor has from the 1st of July to the 1st of September to finish the work, but the whole amount contracted for must be delivered by the 1st day of September next.

Persons desirous of furnishing will direct their proposals endorsed "Proposals for Wood" to JNO. H. WHEELER, Sup't.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

McKENNETH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1860.

Dr. D. R. Danlop

vs.

Edward S. Bath.

Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of the State, Ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless the defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in July next, and plead, answer or demur, judgment by default will be entered against him.

Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of April, A. D. 1860.

R. OATES, C. M. C.

Price adv. 85c.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

McKENNETH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1860.

Margaret A. Danlop

vs.

The Heirs & Law of John J. Danlop, dec'd.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that George H. Danlop, one of the Heirs at Law of said dec'd., is not an inhabitant of this State, Ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless the defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in July next, and plead, answer or demur, judgment by default will be entered against him.

Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of April, A. D. 1860.

R. OATES, C. M. C.

Price adv. 85c.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

McKENNETH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1860.

David Parks and Jennings B. Kerr

vs.

Jan. A. Carson, Guardian of John N. Neeshit and Mary A. Neeshit, released from sequestration.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, Ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless the defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in July next, and plead, answer or demur, judgment by default will be entered against him.

Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of April, A. D. 1860.

R. OATES, C. M. C.

Price adv. 85c.

Lost by Mail

BETWEEN Charlotte N. C. and Kanawha C. B. Va. the right half and a Twenty Dollar Note of the Bank of the United States, payable to John E. Madigan or order, Office of Deposit and Deposits in Natchez, dated June 8th L. Marshall, President. The letter was mailed 1853, and No. 4786. The Henderson, Cashier, about the 10th of February, 1857.

SOPHIA JONES.

May 12, 1860.

Strayed

FROM Charlotte, near Sugar Creek Church, three white Cows, viz: one dark red heifer, white face, without horns, one young black Cow, with short crooked horns—one horn has been broken and is just growing out, and one light red Cow with long horns. The two last have a mark on the dew lap. The return of these Cattle, or any satisfactory information about them will be thankfully acknowledged on the premises or at the United States Branch Mint in Charlotte.

J. H. GIBSON.

May 19, 1860.

NOTICE.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Monday last, the 11th instant, from the subscriber, living at Bell Air, Lancaster District, S. C., his apprentice boy named Thomas Elmer, about 15 years of age, well grown—no particular marks, well grown—no particular marks.

He is supposed to be in Mecklenburg or Anson counties, N. C., where he has some relations.—Twenty-five Dollars will be given to any person who will deliver said boy to me, together with any information which will lead to the conviction of any person who enticed said boy to elope or to him, together with half the damages which may be recovered for harboring or enticing him away.

JOHN HARROLD.

May 14, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of Asher Jones, dec'd. requests all persons having claims against said deceased to present them, properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar; and as his affairs lie in such a state as to render it impossible for him to ascertain who are indebted to the estate, he hopes if there is any one indebted to it they will have the honesty to make it known so as to enable him to pay the debts.

THOS. J. HOLTON.

May 12, 1860.

Information Wanted.

OF two young men by the name of BENJAMIN and JESSE KELLY. The first was 25 years old last November, and the latter 21 in October last. Said young men were orphans, and were made drunk and whilst in that situation, (being illiterate) were persuaded and coerced to sign a deed to a certain tract of land, drawn by orphans—and the big-nominees of what they had done. The witnesses being about to suffer for it, intrigued and secured the boys, by persuading them they would be hanged or sent to the Penitentiary, for what they had done—and ran them off from Mecklenburg county, Georgia, about the 20th of September, 1857, since which time, nothing has been heard from them. Report says they were seen in Abbeville District, S. C. They were run off by one James Yeary, and others. Any information respecting the boys, by mail or otherwise, whether they are alive or dead, will be thankfully received by the subscriber—and Editors of newspapers in South Carolina, North Carolina, or Georgia, will confer a favor on a distressed mother and her orphan children, by giving the above an insertion in their papers.

If said boys can be found, they are nothing to fear in Georgia, as they are exterminated from crime in the case.

ELI KITCHEN.

Walker county, Ga. Feb. 4, 1860.

ENCOURAGE MORE MANUFACTURES

THE subscriber respectfully tenders thanks to the inhabitants of Mecklenburg and surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since he has been engaged in this place in the

Manufacturing of Carriages.

and assure them that his work, as heretofore, shall be conducted on the most improved and durable plans. Those in want of Carriages would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

ALL ORDERS from a distance will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. All kinds of REPAIRING done with neatness and on moderate terms.

CARTER CRITTENDEN.

April 10, 1860.

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

Paper Hanging, Glazing and Gilding.

THE subscriber respectfully tenders his services in the above business to the citizens of this village and the surrounding country. He flatters himself from his long experience in business, that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all those who may encourage him. He has in his employ several hands, who will enable him to despatch large

Jobs of Painting

at short notice. His prices are as low as any other workman; and he will furnish Putty, Oil, &c. and do work as low as he can possibly afford it, if required to do so by his employers. As he is determined to do his work well, he solicits a share of public patronage. Letters directed to him at Charlotte, N. C. to the care of Col. M. W. Alexander or at Chesterville, in the care of Mr. McClure, will be punctually attended to.

L. W. THOMPSON.

April 2, 1860.

N. B. All kinds of Job Painting neatly executed and at short notice.

Drs. P. C. Caldwell and Thor.

Harris

HAVING re-associated, respectfully tender their services to the community in the various branches of their profession and pledge themselves to attend promptly and devote their entire attention to their professional duties. In difficult cases requiring consultation or the services of both, no extra charge will be made. Their charges generally will be moderate. They may always be found at the shop heretofore occupied by Dr. Harris, unless previously engaged.

March 31, 1860.

N. B. Dr. Caldwell considers his health sufficiently restored to say to his old friends, that he will wait on them with as much pleasure and energy as he has formerly done.

Drs. Hapgood & Wallace,

HAVING associated, will attend to the practice of Medicine & Surgery in all their collateral branches. They will be consulted at all times (except when absent on professional business), at their office (formerly occupied by Dr. J. M. Hapgood). Cases requiring consultation shall be attended to without any additional expense.

Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1860.

Piedmontese Silk Reel.

THE subscriber having commenced the manufacture of the above reel, offers them now to the Silk Growing Community on as reasonable terms as the article can be procured at the North and equally as good—specimens may be seen at the subscriber's Shop in the town of Charlotte. As this is the reel so highly recommended by that well-known friend of the Silk cause, Mr. G. B. Smith, and the only one that has met with general approbation, every person engaged in the silkworm should immediately provide himself with one and learn to reel silk, thereby adding thus one-half to his value.

ORDERS from a distance will meet with prompt attention.

JOS. P. FRITCHARD.

March 16, 1860.

3000 LBS. heavy country made BA.

CON for sale. Terms Cash.

N. B. TAYLOR.

Feb. 10, 1860.

Removal in Charlotte.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the good citizens of Mecklenburg county and the public in general, that he has removed his Carriage Making Establishment upon his own premises, on Seventh-street, 2 doors below the Methodist Episcopal Church, where he intends to carry on the above business. Gentlemen wanting work in his line would do well to call, for his work shall be done well, and of the best seasoned lumber, and as cheap as the times will afford.

All kinds of REPAIRING done at short notice. All kinds of Country Saiting done, Horse Shoeing, &c.

WM. L. MITCHELL.

Feb. 4, 1860.

N. B. I have on hand at this time, 6 or 8 hand-some finished Carriages and one very good Sulkey on the way, any of which I will sell low for Cash or on short credit.

Ash Spokes and Poplar Lumber will be taken for work, also Country Produce.

WM. L. MITCHELL.

JOHNSTON IRON,

EQUAL TO ANY IN THE UNION.

THE subscribers (one mile S. E. of the Tuckersburg Forge, on the road leading to Charlotte,) have, and will continue to keep, a large and general assortment of the above article. Those wishing to purchase can be supplied at 5¢ cents Cash.

R. & J. M. WILSON.

Feb. 10, 1860.

King's Mountain Iron.

THE subscriber will keep hereafter a large and general assortment of IRON, from the King's Mountain Iron Company, of a very superior quality, and suited for Carriage, Wagon Work, &c., which will be sold on reasonable terms.

LEROY SPRING.

Dec. 10, 1859.

Cast Iron Geering Machinery, &c.

The subscriber will receive orders for Castings suitable for Mining Machinery, &c. which will be executed promptly by the King's Mountain Iron Company.

LEROY SPRING.

Feb. 10, 1860.